

The Sentinel Office has been removed to the rooms over Jones & Smith's Dry Goods Store, Main Street, opposite Middleton & Swearingen's new Hotel Building.

The spirit which actuates the leaders of the radical party is mischievous and cruel. We do not say this unmeaningly, or for the mere purpose of invective, but to the stern facts as they exist before us, we are compelled to give a proper designation. The spirit of magnanimity which in all ages of the world, has been cherished by honorable conquerors, finds no lodgement in the hearts of those to whom the destiny of the South has been entrusted.

The radical leaders seem to have no conception of the responsibility of their position or of the duty that humanity requires of them. In looking over the desolated fields and homes of the South, no pity for the vanquished, no appreciation of their sad condition, but only stern and cruel thoughts of vengeance, and of still further ruin, actuates those in power. Their "authority" (and for the sake of humanity, we hope, it may be "brief") has served to bring out the basest and most malignant efforts, and the reign of radicalism, is indeed a reign of terror. Since their elevation to power, the radicals have in no set of theirs, evinced either patriotism or statesmanship.

The world has never afforded a better opportunity for the display of noble principles than was offered by the surrender of the Southern Armies; and there was one general, (Sherman,) who could appreciate the sublimity of the occasion, and nobly offered terms just and honorable to both conqueror and conquered, terms which, if acted upon by the Federal Government, would now be realizing to the nation a happy and prosperous condition. The South would not now be prostrate at the feet of radical dictators, but with all her energies at work, would be on the highway to prosperity; and the United States Congress would now be engaged in legislating for the interests of the whole country, instead of considering schemes of degradation for those whom they still call "rebels."

The radicals have proved since their elevation to power, that they are incapable of governing the affairs of this country, and by all their acts have shown that sectionalism and partisanship is with them the substitute for patriotism. With the declared intention of saving the country they are driving recklessly to ruin, and if the people cannot unite in the effort to preserve constitutional liberty, national destruction is inevitable.

HON AARON HARDING—Our able Representative in Congress, has recently made a very able speech on the bill for the re-establishment of civil government in Louisiana. The National Intelligencer thus refers to Mr. Hardings remarks:

Mr. HARDING scathingly exposed the assumption of Mr. Garfield, who, with sanguine air and arrogant speech, declared that, by the rejection of the constitutional amendment, the door was closed against the South, locked, and the key thrown away, and reminded him that we are given only as we forgive. He repudiated the truth of the statement that the Ohio gentleman had ever been a clergyman, for no one who was ever called to preach the gospel of peace could utter such sentiments; of unrelenting hostility as had fallen from the member from Ohio. He showed up the inconsistency of his colleague, Mr. Bingham, who, while eloquently and forcibly insisting that the States of the South were States, treated them as nullities in his willingness to apply to them military law. He complimented Mr. Stevens on his consistency and sagacity, for he was too good a lawyer to pretend that there was any constitutional warrant for the extreme legislation of Congress, which virtually conceded the Union was dissolved, and claimed three years ago that the South was conquered territory, when pot tot men of his party upheld him. But he claimed that in time they would follow his lead, and here they were to-day uniting with him in asserting that these States were out of the Union. But the strong point of Mr. Hardings speech was his exposure of the injustice and malversation shown the South in catching up the stories of the outrages and wrongs perpetrated within its borders, and representing them as fair samples of the spirit of the people. He proved that a like process would demonstrate the inhumanity and lawlessness of every State of the Union. Crime was always more abundant in the wake of a great war, and it was confined to no locality or section.

Many good men are deceived by the false cry of "rebellion", and are led by those who proclaim themselves "strictly loyal". They fail to consider that the war has terminated and that the only danger now is from those who continue to agitate the old issues, and who charge the South with persistency in rebellion after she has emphatically declared her submission to the authority of the government. There is indeed a rebellion, and it is headed by such men as Stevens, Butler, and Ashley.

The Democratic Convention that meets at Frankfort next Friday, will have need to exercise wisdom, caution and patriotism. These qualities in an eminent degree, should control the action of every delegate, so that the results may stimulate the conservative sentiment of the country.

Samuel K. Smith has assumed full and entire charge of the Danville Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

A Union of all the Elements in Opposition to Radicalism.

Brigadier-General Joseph H. Lewis, a very popular and gallant soldier in the late Confederate army, was recommended by a Democratic meeting in Barren county for Governor. In declining to allow his name to be mentioned in connection with the office, he made the following remarks, which are well worth the consideration of all who are opposed to Radicalism and have a desire for harmony in the Democratic ranks. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President: I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for the compliment paid me in the resolutions just reported by the Committee. But I do not desire that my name shall be mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, because I am not a candidate for the nomination. I have no inclination to take a prominent and leading part in political affairs, but prefer the position of a quiet and unobtrusive citizen, and should have remained silent on this occasion except for the allusion made to me. But, sir, I shall avail myself of this opportunity to state briefly the views I entertain and the course I think proper to pursue in regard to the questions before the country.

In the late civil war I espoused, with my whole heart and without hesitation the cause of the Southern States, because I conscientiously believed there was a struggle for the equality, integrity, and safety of the States, for the constitutional rights and constitutional freedom of the citizen. I do not believe I was thereby doing any wrong to Kentucky, but on the contrary was vindicated principles and defending rights that she was as much interested in as the other Southern States.

Other Kentuckians felt called to take the opposite course and array themselves on the opposite side. For that I do not call in question their motives. I do not recognize their right to question mine.

But the issues upon which the war was begun and waged are past, and so far as we can settle them are settled.

The cause I fought for is lost. The States have been forced into submission and the people are beaten, impoverished and now powerless. There is nothing left as the result of that war to console me, but the consciousness of pure motives and faithful devotion to what I believed was right.

Those opposed to me, on the contrary, were victorious; and at the end of the war, and as the result of the war, got exactly what they fought for, and are to be presumed satisfied. The terms upon which I surrendered compel me to be satisfied.—So there needed be no further cause of dissension amongst Kentuckians. There is no necessity to fight our battles over again.

The war settled the question of secession against the States, and there is now neither the ability nor disposition on the part of the Southern people to reopen the question. The war settled the question of coercion in favor of the Federal Government. But all who love freedom and hate despotism can unite in the wish that the Constitution may never again be violated, the rights of the citizen be not again trampled upon and the enormous public debt not further increased by another exercise of that power.

As a logical and necessary result of the triumph of the Federal Government, slavery has been abolished. Upon that question there cannot be further dispute. There is no good reason why the people of Kentucky should not in future be agreed amongst themselves; there are many reasons why there should be union and harmony. Since the termination of the war, new and startling questions have arisen, upon which the people of Kentucky, irrespective of past differences, can and ought to agree, and I am happy to know an overwhelming majority do agree.

We agree that though the war made the negro free, it did not make him equal, socially or politically. We agree that though the war established the rights of the Federal Government to coerce the States into submission to its authority, it did not destroy their legal existence or rights as States.

We agree that the continued presence of the regular army in the late slave States, the numbers that are kept there, is unnecessary and unlawful: to the Southern people it is insulting oppressive and menacing, and dangerous to the liberties and subversive of the rights of all.

We agree that the prolonged imprisonment of Mr. Davis and the refusal to him of a fair trial, is in his case, as it would be that of the humblest citizen, a violation of a plain provision of the Constitution, cowardly and inhuman.

We agree that Supreme Court and the President ought to be sustained and protected at all hazards against the illegal and revolutionary designs of Congress.

There are many other questions involving the rights of the States, the freedom and welfare of the citizens, and the structure and form of the Government, about which all conservative men can agree and harmonize. But to sustain and carry out their principles, the conservative men of the State should unite and act together in some party organization that shall extend to every State in the Union and include all who agree and desire to co-operate with us. Without such an organization we have no hope to stop the Radicals in their mad progress toward centralization and despotism.

The Democratic party is the only organization in existence that has the power to meet and overcome the Radicals. We must all unite under the organization if we make any serious resistance to them. In this connection I call your attention to an article that recently appeared in the Louisville Journal, which meets my cordial approbation. Said that paper: "No Conservative ought now to hesitate to join the Democratic party. For our selves, we have long since overcome our prejudices against that party, and are willing to bury them and unite under that or any other party name for the sake of success against the revolutionary and radical party in power."

Now I am so fully satisfied of the importance of harmony in this State and a thorough union of all the elements of opposition to the Radicals throughout the Union, that I do not hesitate to sacrifice and bury all past prejudices, and to forego personal preferment, rather than hinder or delay, in the least that much needed union. I do not think this is a time to urge the claims of any particular individual for office, or that anybody has claims. Whatever is done by the Democratic Convention should be done with the single purpose of giving strength, efficiency and potency to the Democratic party in its deadly struggle with Radicalism. So far as I am concerned I do not wish my name presented to the Democratic Convention for any office, and therefore earnestly and respectfully request that part of the resolution referring to me be stricken out.

OWEN COUNTY.—At a meeting held recently in Owen county, D. Howard Smith was most heartily set forward as the favorite of Owen, to fill the office of Auditor of State.

Miscellaneous:

REV. W. S. SEDWICK.

W. H. Bulkley, Louisville, an earnest worker in the Sunday School cause, has written a sketch of the life of the lamented W. S. Sedwick.

As Mr. Sedwick was so dearly loved and esteemed by the children of Kentucky, we take pleasure in transferring to our columns the short sketch referred to.

The suggestion of a monument to the memory of Mr. Sedwick, will, we are persuaded, meet with a cordial endorsement from thousands of children whose hearts have been made glad by this energetic and wholesaled friend, who has passed from this, to the better world.

Rev. W. S. Sedwick was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 24th, 1836. His father, Rev. George C. Sedwick, native of Virginia, was for many years pastor of a flourishing Baptist Church at Paris, Ky., where the subject of this memoir passed the greater part of his boyhood. His mother was a devoted and active Christian. Our account of William in his younger years, is that he was a wild little boy, restless, uneasy and impatient of restraint, yet at the same time we learn that he was singularly warm hearted and affectionate. At the age of fifteen, to use his own language he made up his mind that they were better too religious at home, so he bundled up a few clothes and ran away. Our next account of him was, that he had reached New Orleans on a flat boat and was with his older brother George, who was in business in that city. While there George died of yellow fever and to his dying message "Tell my mother I died trusting in Jesus." William always ascribed his conversion. He soon became home-sick and returned to his fathers house, and five months after he united with the Church at Zanesville. We find him this early in his religious life consecrating himself to the work of Foreign Missions. At the age of 21 he had charge of several Union S. S. But notwithstanding his labors at home, his heart yearned for the perishing millions in foreign fields, and to go to China was the principle aim of his life. After laboring a time in the Howard Mission in New York City, he became a missionary of the American Sunday School Union for Kentucky, and thus engaged he offered himself to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions at Boston. They not only justified in law in their respective districts for comparing Congressional polls, and then there compare the poll of the several counties, and perform such other duties as are now enjoined by law: *Provided*, If any of them shall fail to attend, those in attendance may adjourn for a time, not to exceed two days.

Sec. 4. In case of the absence or inability of any county judge to perform the duty assigned by this act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county court to notify two justices of the peace, who are hereby vested with all the powers conferred on the county judge; and whose duty it shall be, within ten days succeeding such notice, to meet at the court house, and comply with the provisions of this act, vacancies to be filled as now directed by law.

Sec. 5. The officers now required by law, shall, in due form of law, certify the same; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs to meet at their respective court houses on the next day after the election, and perform all the duties now required in Congressional elections. They shall within three days thereafter meet at the several places now fixed by law in their respective districts for comparing Congressional polls, and then there compare the poll of the several counties, and perform such other duties as are now enjoined by law.

Sec. 6. All the officers attending such elections shall be entitled to the same compensation, to be paid in the same manner, as now fixed by law.

Sec. 7. That on the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause it to be published in all the newspapers in this State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to inclose a copy to each county judge and county clerk, and sheriffs of the several counties.

Sec. 8. This act to be in force from its passage.

Miscellaneous:

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

CHAPTER 1254.
AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held to elect members to the Fortieth Congress, to assemble on the 4th day of March, 1867, in each of the Congressional districts, at the several places established by law for holding elections, in every county, town, and city in the State, to be held on the 4th day of May, 1867.

Sec. 2. That on receiving notice of the passage of this bill, it shall be the duty of each county judge to cause to be opened the county court of their respective counties, and thereupon appoint all the officers to conduct said election, now directed by law to conduct general elections.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, by himself and deputies, immediately to notify the several officers of their appointments, and the day of election.

Sec. 4. In case of the absence or inability of any county judge to perform the duty assigned by this act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county court to notify two justices of the peace, who are hereby vested with all the powers conferred on the county judge; and whose duty it shall be, within ten days succeeding such notice, to meet at the court house, and comply with the provisions of this act, vacancies to be filled as now directed by law.

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Correspondence:

Tennessee Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15, 1867.

EDITOR SENTINEL: I find myself this morning in the City of Rocks, surrounded on one hand by snow and disagreeable weather, and on the other hand by starving and degraded negroes—the streets literally strewn with their dirty and ragged forms.

This is the place where the notorious Brownlow reigns, and you can imagine the condition of affairs that surround this once happy and flourishing city. It indeed makes my heart sick to see this beautiful and picturesque spot (once the pride of all this country), ruled and governed by a man who is wholly unfit to occupy any position, bearing on his face, right and honest. But, it is nevertheless true, and here the old despot sits, ruling and governing a people that despise and abhor him.

Yesterday, I took a stroll on Capital Hill, with an old friend of my boyhood days, whose society I had enjoyed on many occasions before, on the same spot, and when the halls of this stately mansion were occupied by statesmen and gentlemen. It is different now—there is no Harris nor Henry occupying seats within its walls now; we find, with a few exceptions, men of no note farther than corruption and meanness. As we stood and viewed this magnificent structure (the capital), and thought of the deprived and ruined people, that had it erected we could but say, "thy will be done." We have had no disposition whatever, to enter the halls during the day's we have been sojourning here, and consequently can give you no items as to their radical movements. Suffice it then, that there was never a more corrupt body of men assembled in any capital, than is in Nashville.

The business of the city to a certain extent is failing off, but taking everything into consideration times are as good as could be expected.

I have just returned from North Alabama, and in the section I have been in, I find no real suffering, the crops were short but all were managing to live. "God bless Kentucky," is the unanimous voice in this country, and time can never efface the day's we have been sojourning here.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Governor of Kentucky.

By the Governor:

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. K. PAPE, Assistant Secretary.

All papers published in Kentucky copy one time each, and send bill to Yeoman office, Frankfort, Ky., immediately.

—Ky. Yester.

H. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 5th, 1867.

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